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unpaved streets and upon neglected backyards. Outdoor art is a part of the constructive work of the community; it is not to be worked out as an afterthought. It is only when we make mistakes in our fundamental work that we have to go back and try to make good by other processes."

This may be regarded as extreme, but it is sound reasoning and will be found demonstrable. The mill villages of New England and the mining towns of Pennsylvania are in many instances a national disgrace; the outskirts of our most prosperous cities are no better, as all who travel will testify. This is all wrong and quite unnecessary. There is no reason why every city and town in America should not be henceforth a work of art, a city of sightly houses, parks and playgrounds, as well as monumental buildings and noble vistas. The Englishman's criticism and the American's impeachment may not be altogether just, but they sound warnings to which thought may well be given.

THE TOLEDO ART MUSEUM

In the brief article on the completion of the Toledo Art Museum, and also in connection with the illustration of this handsome new building, which were published in the January number of *ART AND PROGRESS*, the names of the architects, Messrs. Green and Wicks, of Buffalo, were inadvertently omitted. Having from time to time deprecated the practice, only too common to-day among magazines and newspapers, of exploiting fine buildings and other works of art without giving due credit to the architects and artists who have designed and executed them, it is the more humiliating to have ourselves committed this sin of omission.

Messrs. Green and Wicks were, it will be remembered, the architects of the Albright Gallery, in Buffalo, which is not only a beautiful building, but one well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The Toledo Art Museum, which was formally dedicated on January 17, is undoubtedly no less successful.

NOTES

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-fifth Convention of the American Institute of Architects was held in Washington, D. C., from December 12th to 14th inclusive. The Chapters of the Institute were well represented by their delegates from all sections of the United States, as far west as the Pacific Coast, as far south as New Orleans, and as far north as Boston. Every Chapter was represented and the delegates numbered one hundred and fifteen.

Important reports were presented by the Institute's several committees. Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, Chairman of the Committee on the Allied Arts, strongly recommended organized effort between painters, sculptors and architects. The Committee on Education, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman, and the Committee on Competitions, Mr. Frank Miles Day, Chairman, both presented carefully prepared papers which evoked considerable thoughtful discussion. Mr. Cass Gilbert presented an excellent paper on the Conservation of Natural Resources, making a special plea for the preservation of beautiful scenery. Mr. I. K. Pond read an admirable report on the International Congress in Rome, giving an account of effective work done on this occasion. Mr. Arnold W. Brunner presented a report on Town Planning, in which the various Town Planning Conferences in this country and abroad were reviewed, and recommendation for the establishment of laws in aid of this work strongly urged. Mr. H. A. Gardner, Assistant Director of the Institute of Industrial Research, read a carefully prepared and helpful paper on the technique of paint, and Mr. Dyer a thoughtful address on Competitions and Design. Papers by Mr. Lloyd Warren on "Architectural Education," and Mr. Wheelock on "Licensing Architects," evoked both interest and discussion.

On the evening of December 13th the Gold Medal of the Institute, presented every three years to the man who has

rendered most distinguished service in the advancement of architecture, was presented to Mr. George B. Post, of New York, who for the past fifty years has been a member of the Institute and actively engaged in the practice of architecture. On this occasion the President of the United States made the opening address, followed by M. Jusserrand, the French Ambassador; Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and Mr. Irving K. Pond.

An annual banquet was held on the evening of December 14th, at which time Senator Chamberlain gave an effective and interesting address on the relations of the Institute to the City of Washington, in which he specially advocated the location of the Lincoln Memorial in accordance with the Park Commission plan and opposed the transfer of the appropriation for a Gettysburg roadway. Hon. James L. Slayden gave an address on the subject of the Government's relation to the Fine Arts; Mr. William Kent, Representative from California, who was largely instrumental in preserving the Sequoia Forest, spoke on the subject of the preservation of natural scenery, and Senator Hitchcock had words of cheer and encouragement for the members of the Institute for the work they had undertaken.

The Institute again put itself on record as recommending the emplacement of the Lincoln Memorial on the site selected by the Park Commission and endorsed by the Commission of Fine Arts, and as opposed to any other site.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter Cook, President; R. Clipston Sturgis, First Vice-President; Frank C. Baldwin, Second Vice-President; Glenn Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors comprises Cass Gilbert, Ralph Adams Cram, John G. Howard, A. F. Rosenheim, Thomas R. Kimball, Milton B. Medary, Jr., Irving K. Pond, John M. Donaldson, Edward A. Crane. The auditors are James G. Hill and T. J. D. Fuller.

THE FEDERAL
COMMISSION
OF FINE
ARTS

The Federal Commission of Fine Arts, established by act of Congress approved May 17, 1910, rendered a report to the President on December 15th, covering the first year of its existence. This report, which has just been printed, gives the following record of the work of the Commission:

"The matters submitted to the commission during the year numbered 45. Of these two were not disposed of before July 1, 1911, and were carried over into the next year, and two were returned without action, the commission being without authority in each case, making a total of 41 considered and disposed of during the year. The total amount of money involved in the cases passed upon approximated \$16,000,000.

"Each submission was acted upon by the commission, but, whenever considered desirable, a committee was appointed to expedite and facilitate action. Many examinations were made, either by the commission or by a duly appointed committee or by individual members, of proposed sites for public monuments and other structures. Frequent conferences were held with officers of the Government, architects, artists, and others interested in the submissions." Nine meetings were held in Washington.

A list is given of the various submissions and among the more important of these may be named the site for the proposed Lincoln Memorial, the models for the monuments to John Paul Jones and Commodore John Barry, to be erected in Washington, the designs for new buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the new Washington City Post Office, as well as upon the merits of certain paintings privately recommended to Congress for purchase. The total expenditures for the year, including personal service, traveling expenses, printing, telephone and other incidentals, amounted to \$9,553.62, leaving a balance of \$446.38 from the \$10,000 appro-

G. B.